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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/526,497

03/04/2005

Armin Kubelbeck

MERCK-2976

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04/07/2009

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EXAMINER

EMPIE, NATHAN H

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1792

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

04/07/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/526,497	Applicant(s) KUBELBECK ET AL.	
	Examiner NATHAN H. EMPIE	Art Unit 1792	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 March 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2,4,6-8,10-12,14 and 16-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 17 and 18 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2,4,6-8,10-12,14, 16, and 19-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Examiner acknowledges receipt of 3/5/09 amendment to the claims which was entered into the file. Claims 2, 4, 6-8, 10-12, 14, 16, 19-28 are currently pending examination, claims 17-18 have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki in view of Ichinose et al (US patent 5,688,366; hereafter Ichinose), Skorupski et al (US 2002/0162218; hereafter Skorupski) and Klein et al (machine translation of DE10101926; hereafter Klein)

Claim 14: Yamazaki teaches a method for etching of silicon surfaces and layers for isolation of the pn transition in solar cells comprising applying an etching medium to the surface of said silicon or a layer for isolation of the pn transition in a solar cell (texture 106 to the uppermost portion of silicon substrate 105, Fig 2A, (col 11 lines 44-64); and it is preferable that a portion in the vicinity of the surface of the n-type conductive region 107 is etched and removed by sodium hydroxide (not shown), (col 12 lines 14 – 28).

Yamazaki does not teach a thickened etching medium. Ichinose teaches a chemical etching process with an alkali solution mixed with an additive to form a paste

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(col 3 lines 35-52). The motivation to thicken the etching medium taught by Yamazaki is provided by Ichinose that teaches that etching with a paste “has excellent selectivity, and does little to no damage to the non-etching region” (col 1 lines 8-16), additionally, Ichinose teaches that applying the etchant as a paste is advantageous over conventional methods in that no pre-processes for forming a positive resist pattern, exposure, and development are required to apply an etched pattern to a surface; in addition, the post-process of resist removal is not needed (col 4 lines 7-30). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have thickened, as taught by Ichinose, the etching medium taught by Yamazaki to enable spatial etch selectivity that would eliminate processing steps.

Yamazaki further teaches wherein the base constituent (see, for example NaOH) is in an amount of about 2% of the etching paste medium (col 11 lines 43 – 64). Yamazaki does not explicitly teach wherein the base constituent is in an amount between 5 to 48 % by weight of total amount of said etching medium. Prior art Skorupski teaches NaOH etching mediums possessing between 8 and 16 %wt NaOH by weight of etching medium can suitably and predictably etch silicon substrates ([0020-022]). Because both Skorupski and Yamazaki in view of Ichinose teach method of etching silicon with NaOH-based etchants, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to substitute one concentration for the other to achieve the predictable result of etching a silicon substrate. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated a NaOH % of 8 to 16 wt% by weight of etching medium, as taught by

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Skorupski, as the amount of NaOH in the method of Yamazaki in view of Ichinose as Skorupski teaches the suitability and predictability of etching silicon surfaces within this taught concentration range, and generally differences in concentration will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration is critical (MPEP 2144.05II A).

Yamazaki in view of Ichinose and Skorupski have taught (above) wherein alkaline-hydroxide etchant is diluted in a water solvent, but none of these references explicitly teach wherein the etching medium further comprises at least one other solvent. Klein teaches a chemical etching process comprising a thickened etching medium designed to etch silicon containing surfaces (abstract, pg 2). Klein further teaches that it is well known in the etching art that water and mixtures of water with other organic solvents can predictably serve as solvents for such thickened etching media (pg 3). As both Klein and the method of Yamazaki in view of Ichinose and Skorupski have taught thickened etching compositions for predictably etching silicon containing surfaces comprising an aqueous solvent it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have substituted a portion of the water solvent for one or the well known solvents taught by Klein, such as 1,2-Propandiol, to achieve the predicable result of etching a silicon containing surface.

Claim 16: Yamazaki teaches a method for etching of silicon surfaces and layers of solar cells for improving the antireflection behavior comprising applying an etching medium to the surface of said silicon or layer of a solar cell for improving the antireflection behavior (the textured surface (106) is formed by etching, whereupon a

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reflection preventing film (109) is formed (col 6 lines 56-60, col 12 lines 29-39)) where the resulting etched surface structure will influence the effectiveness of the antireflective film. Yamazaki in view of Ichinose teaches the etching medium is a thickened alkaline liquid (as described in the rejection to claim 14 above). Yamazaki in view of Ichinose and Skorupski teaches the etching medium possesses a base (NaOH) concentration of from 8 to 16% by weight, based on total amount of said etching medium (as described in the rejection to claim 14 above).

Yamazaki in view of Ichinose and Skorupski have taught (above) wherein alkaline-hydroxide etchant is diluted in a water solvent, but none of these references explicitly teach wherein the etching medium further comprises at least one other solvent. Klein teaches a chemical etching process comprising a thickened etching medium designed to etch silicon containing surfaces (abstract, pg 2). Klein further teaches that it is well known in the etching art that water and mixtures of water with other organic solvents can predictably serve as solvents for such thickened etching media (pg 3). As both Klein and the method of Yamazaki in view of Ichinose and Skorupski have taught thickened etching compositions for predictably etching silicon containing surfaces comprising an aqueous solvent it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have substituted a portion of the water solvent for one or the well known solvents taught by Klein, such as 1,2-Propandiol, to achieve the predicable result of etching a silicon containing surface.

Claims 2, 4, 6-8, 10-12, 19-24, and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki.

Claims 2, 8, and 10: Skorupski teaches the method of manufacturing circuit boards comprising etching silicon substrates and substrates with compositions containing silicon by applying an etchant to the surface of the substrates ([0007-0020]). Wherein the etching of silicon surfaces and layers is performed by an alkaline liquid (aqueous alkaline solution) typically in a concentration range of between about 5% to 25% by weight of the etchant medium ([0021-0022]). Skorupski teaches that duration of the etching step is determined by the chemical composition of the substrate, and is generally from about 10 sec to 4 min (see, for example, [0026]). Skorupski does not explicitly teach an exposure time of from 30 sec to 5 min, but it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected an exposure time of from 30 sec to 5 min since in the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. In re Wertheim, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976).

Skorupski does not teach that the alkaline solution is thickened. Klein teaches a chemical etching process designed to etch silicon oxide surfaces wherein the etchant is mixed with an additive to form a paste (abstract, pg 2). Klein additionally teaches that the motivation to thicken the etching medium is that it allows a printable, homogeneous etching paste which is significantly less expensive than conventional wet and dry etching methods in the liquid and gas phases (pg 2), additionally use of a thickened paste allows for a high degree of automation and surface design (pg 2, 5). Therefore it

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would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have thickened, as taught by Klein, the etching medium taught by Skorupski to enable a printable etching process which is significantly less expensive, and possesses a high degree of automation and surface design.

Skorupski in view of Klein teaches the process of claim 8 (above) wherein Skorupski has taught the etching medium comprises at least one solvent (water, as the etchant is an aqueous alkaline solution) [0022]. And Klein teaches the addition of a thickener to make the etching solution a paste (pg 4). Additionally Klein teaches that a variety of additives can have a positive effect on the printability of the printing paste (pg 4). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated additives as taught by Klein, in to the method of Skorupski in view of Klein as the taught additive can improve the printability of the etching paste. Further the examiner asserts that in claim 2 said additive is presented as optional, so this further limitation of a specific additive is not relevant to the rejection as presented wherein the actually required limitations of claim 2 have been met.

Skorupski further teaches the etchant is capable of etching by heating the etchant to temperatures between 40 to 65°C, but is silent as to the etchants performance at a temperature of between 70 to 150°C. Yamazaki teaches an aqueous alkaline etchant, etching a silicon surface at a temperature of 80°C (col 11 lines 43 – 64). Therefore Yamazaki proves that aqueous alkaline etchants are predictably effective at a temperature of 80°C, and because both Yamazaki and Skorupski in view of Klein teach an aqueous alkaline etchant to etch a silicon surface, it would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to substitute the etching temperatures between the two method to achieve the predictable result of etching a silicon surface.

Skorupski further teaches wherein the solvent is water (as the etchant is an aqueous alkaline solution) [0022]. Skorupski teaches preferably the weight % of etchant material is about 10% to about 20% ([0022]). Klein teaches preferably the weight % of thickener is about 3 to 20% (pg 4), and additive is about 0 to 5% (pg 4). The combination of these components would leave between 55 and 87% of solvent by weight of the total amount of the etching medium. Klein teaches a chemical etching process comprising a thickened etching medium designed to etch silicon containing surfaces (abstract, pg 2). Klein further teaches that it is well known in the etching art that water and mixtures of water with other organic solvents can predictably serve as solvents for such thickened etching media. As both Klein and the method of Skorupski in view of Yamazaki and Klein have taught thickened etching compositions for predictably etching silicon containing surfaces comprising an aqueous solvent it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have substituted a portion of the water solvent for one or the well known solvents taught by Klein, such as 1,2-Propandiol, to achieve the predicable result of etching a silicon containing surface.

Claim 4: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 8 (above), wherein Skorupski further teaches wherein the etching component is, for example, NaOH and KOH ([0022]).

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Claim 6: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 2 (above), wherein Klein further teaches preferably the weight % of thickener is about 3 to 20% by weight of the total etching medium (pg 4) and that the thickener is, for example, hydroxyethylcellulose (pg 4).

Claim 7: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 2 (above), wherein Klein further teaches wherein the additive is, for example, a thixotropic agent (pg 4).

Claim 11: Klein further teaches the thickened etching paste is suitable for printing processes such as screen printing, stamping, and ink-jet printing (pg 5)

Claim 12: Skorupski further teaches rinsing off the etchant with deionized water ([0026]).

Claim 19: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 5 (above), wherein Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki taught that between 55 and 87% of solvent (water) by weight of the total amount of the etching medium (in the rejection to claim 5 above). Although these prior arts did not explicitly teach said solvent is from 15 to 85% by weight based on the total amount of the medium, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected a concentration of solvent within the claimed range since in the case where the claimed ranges “overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art” a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. In re Wertheim, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976).

Claim 20: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 8 (above), within claim 8 from which claim 20 depends, carboxylic acid ester is presented

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as one of a group of solvents used together or separately with water, therefore if a carboxylic acid ester was not chosen as the additional solvent, the further limitation on carboxylic acid ester is not relevant to the rejection as presented. Further Klein who teaches that using a mixed solvent system is well known in the art has further explicitly taught [2,2-butoxy(ethoxy)]ethyl acetate or propylene carbonate (pg 3).

Claim 21: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 2 (above), wherein in claim 2 said additive is presented as optional, so this further limitation of a specific additive is not relevant to the rejection as presented wherein the required limitations have already been met in the rejection of claim 2 (described above).

Claims 22 and 24: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 8 (above), wherein Skorupski teaches preferably the weight % of alkaline etchant material is about 10% to about 20% by weight of the total amount of etching medium ([0022]).

Claim 23: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 6 (above), wherein Klein further teaches preferably the weight % of thickener is about 3 to 20% by weight of the total etching medium (pg 4), but does not explicitly teach the thickener is from 1 to 10% by weight, based on the total amount of the etching medium. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected the concentration of thickener is from 1 to 10% by weight, based on the total amount of the etching medium since in the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. In re Wertheim, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976).

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Claim 26: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 8 (above), wherein Klein further teaches preferably the weight % of thickener is about 0.5 to 25% and preferably 3 to 20% by weight of the total etching medium (pg 4).

Claim 27: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 24 (above), wherein Skorupski further teaches wherein the solvent is water (as the etchant is an aqueous alkaline solution) [0022]. Skorupski teaches preferably the weight % of etchant material is about 10% - to about 20% ([0022]). Klein teaches preferably the weight % of thickener is about 3 to 20% (pg 4), and additive is about 0 to 5% (pg 4) to form a printable etchant paste (abstract, pg 5). The combination of these components would leave between 55 and 87% of water by weight of the total amount of the etching medium. Although these prior arts did not explicitly teach said solvent is from 15 to 85% by weight based on the total amount of the medium, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected a concentration of solvent within the claimed range since in the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. In re Wertheim, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976).

Skorupski further teaches the etchant is capable of etching by heating the etchant to temperatures between 40 to 65°C, but is silent as to the etchants performance at a temperature of between 70 to 150°C. Yamazaki teaches an aqueous alkaline etchant, etching a silicon surface at a temperature of 80°C (col 11 lines 43 – 64). Therefore Yamazaki proves that aqueous alkaline etchants are predictably effective at a temperature of 80°C, and because both Yamazaki and Skorupski in view

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of Klein, and Yamazaki teach an aqueous alkaline etchant to etch a silicon surface, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to substitute the etching temperatures between the two methods to achieve the predictable result of etching a silicon surface.

Claim 28: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 10 (above), wherein Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach an etching medium that can be activated by the input of heat. Skorupski, and Yamazaki are silent as to the source of the heat, so they do not explicitly teach a source as an IR lamp or a hotplate. Klein teaches a method of using an energy / heat activated etchant wherein the input of energy is supplied in the form of radiant heat via an IR lamp, capable of heating to 300°C (pg 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated the IR lamp as the heat source, as taught by Klein into the method of Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki, as the primary reference, Skorupski, is silent, and when a primary reference is silent as to a certain detail, one of ordinary skill would be motivated to consult a secondary reference which satisfies the deficiencies of the primary reference, additionally Klein teaches a predictable means to apply heat in upwards of 300°C to an etchant paste deposited on a substrate.

Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Ohlsen.

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Claim 25: Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki teach the process of claim 8 (above), wherein Skorupski further teaches wherein the base constituent (see, for example KOH) is in an amount between 5 and 25%, and more precisely 8 to 12% by weight of the etching paste medium ([0022]). Skorupski does not explicitly teach wherein the base constituent is in an amount between 30-40% by weight of said etching medium. Prior art Ohlsen teaches KOH etching mediums possessing 30%wt KOH by weight of etching medium can predictably etch silicon substrates at a rate of 1.65-1.75 micron / min (col 23 lines 20 - 25). Because both Ohlsen and Skorupski in view of Klein teach method of etching silicon with KOH-based etchants, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to substitute one concentration for the other to achieve the predictable result of etching a silicon substrate. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated a KOH % of 30 wt% by weight of etching medium, as taught by Ohlsen, as the amount of KOH in the method of Skorupski in view of Klein, and Yamazaki as Ohlsen teaches a predictable method of etching silicon at a rate of 1.65-1.75 micron / min, and generally differences in concentration will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration is critical (MPEP2144.05II A).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's amendment of claim 6, filed 3/5/09, with respect to the 35 USC 112 rejection of claim 6 has been fully considered and is persuasive. The rejection of claim 6 under 35 USC 112 has been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments / and submitted certified English translation of the priority document (DE10241300), on 3/5/09, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 2, 4, 6-8, 10 - 12, 19-24, and 26-28 under 35 USC 103 over Szlufcik in view of Yamazaki and Dejager have been fully considered and overcome the prior rejections in view of the submission because perfection of the foreign priority would exclude the Szlufcik reference as prior art.

Applicant's remaining arguments filed 3/5/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments that the references do not teach the newly added limitations are unconvincing in view of newly-combined Klein reference, as discussed in the rejections above.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually (Yamazaki, Ichinose, Skorupski, Klein, Ohlsen, pgs 8-11 of remarks), one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In response to applicant's argument that Yamazaki / Ichinose is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's

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endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Prior art that is in a field of endeavor other than that of the applicant or solves a problem which is different from which the applicant was trying to solve, may also be considered for the purposes of 35 U.S.C. 103 “[t]he first error... in this case was... holding that courts and patent examiners should look only to the problem the patentee was trying to solve. The Court of Appeals failed to recognize that the problem motivating the patentee may be only one of many addressed by the patent's subject matter... The second error [was]... that a person of ordinary skill attempting to solve a problem will be led only to those elements of prior art designed to solve the same problem.” *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc. (KSR)*, 550 U.S. ___, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case, both Yamazaki and Ichinose are both (as is the applicant's invention) in the field of alkali etchants and method of applying alkali etchants. Further the motivation to thicken the etching medium taught by Yamazaki is provided by Ichinose which teaches that etching with a paste “has excellent selectivity, and does little to no damage to the non-etching region” (col 1 lines 8-16), additionally, Ichinose teaches that applying the etchant as a paste is advantageous over conventional methods in that no pre-processes for forming a positive resist pattern, exposure, and development are required to apply an etched pattern to a surface; in addition, the post-process of resist removal is not needed (col 4 lines 7-30). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have thickened, as

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taught by Ichinose, the etching medium taught by Yamazaki to enable spatial etch selectivity that would eliminate processing steps.

In response to applicant's arguments that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention (pg 10 – 11), it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., that the etchant provides selective etching of silicon surfaces) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The applicant's claims require a process for etching silicon, but do not explicitly recite a degree of selectivity for silicon in relation to other materials. Further in response to the applicant's attached data, (wherein compositions similar to one specific composition from the ranges provided by Yamazaki and Skorupski (individually) are tested), one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In response to applicant's argument that Klein is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Prior art that is in a field of endeavor other than that of the applicant or solves a problem which is different from which the applicant was trying to solve, may also be considered for the purposes

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of 35 U.S.C. 103 “[t]he first error... in this case was... holding that courts and patent examiners should look only to the problem the patentee was trying to solve. The Court of Appeals failed to recognize that the problem motivating the patentee may be only one of many addressed by the patent's subject matter... The second error [was]... that a person of ordinary skill attempting to solve a problem will be led only to those elements of prior art designed to solve the same problem.” *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.* (KSR), 550 U.S. ___, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case, both the method of Skorupski and Klein are both (as is the applicant's invention) in the field of etching silicon containing surfaces and methods of applying such etchants. Additionally, Klein is in the field of applicant's endeavor, namely a novel etching media in the form of etching pastes and use of such media. Further Klein has explicitly provided the motivation for combination that it allows a printable, homogeneous etching paste which is significantly less expensive than conventional wet and dry etching methods in the liquid and gas phases (pg 2), additionally use of a thickened paste allows for a high degree of automation and surface design (pg 2, 5). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have thickened, as taught by Klein, the etching medium taught by Skorupski to enable a printable etching process which is significantly less expensive, and possesses a high degree of automation and surface design.

In response to applicant's argument that the prior art “are silent regarding exposure times” (pg 11 of remarks), the examiner asserts that Skorupski has explicitly taught that duration of the etching step is determined by the chemical composition of the

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substrate, and is generally from about 10 sec to 4 min (see, for example, [0026]).

Skorupski does not explicitly teach an exposure time of from 30 sec to 5 min, but it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected an exposure time of from 30 sec to 5 min since in the case where the claimed ranges “overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art” a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. In re Wertheim, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976).

As to the dependent claims, they remain rejected as no separate arguments are provided.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NATHAN H. EMPIE whose telephone number is (571)270-1886. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 7:00- 4:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Cleveland can be reached on (571) 272-1418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/N. H. E./
Examiner, Art Unit 1792

/Michael Cleveland/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1792